

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL XXXVIII.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1891.

NO. 25.

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The Daily, containing latest telegraphic news,
(published every day except Mondays. The
Weekly is published on Saturdays.)

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains
at Reno.

The following table gives the time of arrival and
departure of passenger trains at Reno:

TRAIN.	ARRIVES	LEAVES
Central Pacific— No. 1, eastbound express.....	10:05 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
No. 2, westbound express.....	4:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
No. 3, eastbound express.....	9:10 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
No. 4, westbound express.....	9:30 p.m.	9:45 p.m.
Virginia & Truckee— No. 1, Virginia express.....	8:45 p.m.	9:25 a.m.
No. 2, San Francisco express.....	11:45 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
Nevada & California— Express and freight.....	3:40 p.m.	9:45 a.m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails
at Reno.

MAIL FOR.	ARRIVES	CLOSES
San Francisco and Sacramento.....	9:10 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Oakland (west of Truckee), Or., W. T. and B. C.	9:10 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Eastern Nevada and States.....	9:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Virginia, Oregon, Glenbrook and Salt Lake City, Nev.	8:45 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Mono, Inyo and Alpine coun- ties, Cal.	8:45 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Savannah, Cedarville, Quincy and points north.....	3:40 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Buffalo Meadows (Mondays).	9:00 a.m.	

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, . . . RENO, NEVADA

J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

The public can rest assured that the Palace
Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class
manner.

O. NOVACOVICH. H. J. BERRY.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT,

Vegetables, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware

TOBACCOES, WINES, LIQUORS AND

CIGARS.

All the novelties in Fancy Groceries,
need to send away for choice goods. Cash trade
solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ARCADE RESTAURANT AND ICE
CREAM PARLORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED IN THE
Arcade Hotel, first-class Ice Cream Parlors
and Restaurant, and will serve patrons with

Soda, Candies and Confectionery.

And serve the same in private booths and family
dining rooms, free from observation or intrusion

PARTIES SUPPLIED.

GIVE ME A CALL.

H. J. GREENBOWER.

THE RENO CREAMERY.

On the Gould Ranch, one mile east of
Reno. Now in full operation and ready to receive
all the milk offered.

Patrons will get full returns from their milk in

GILT-EDGED BUTTER.

The trade is invited to inspect the Creamery
and orders are respectfully solicited.

Gould's Dairy Wagons

Supply customers in Reno daily with fresh milk,
and will receive orders for butter.

W. H. GOULD, Proprietor.

WEBBER LAKE HOTEL.

This Famous Summer Resort,

Which is Second to None

In the Mountains, will be

OPENED JUNE 5th, 1891.

Stages will leave Truckee

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,

On arrival of East-bound Passenger Train.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

GEO. E. STYLES, Proprietor.

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR HOTEL
is three stories in height and contains 96
rooms all well lighted and sunny, and furnished
in modern style. The dining room is a home for
the traveler, where he can get the very best in
the market affords, and the bar is second to none in
the State. Try the Grand Central once, and you
won't stop anywhere else. DAN O'KEEFE,
Proprietor.

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RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1891.

ECONOMY IN CIGARS.

A well known business man walked
into a cigar store the other morning and
took out two coins. One was a dollar
and the other half dollar. He laid
them both down on the case and pointed
to a box of imported cigars, saying,
"Give me a dollar's worth of those."
The clerk handed them out and the buyer
laid the six that he wanted in a row
along the case.

Then he said to the clerk, "Give me
half a dollar's worth of any good five
cent cigar." The clerk did as he was
bid, and the five centers were laid along
in a row also. The gentleman then
took the row of imported cigars and cut
the ends off of them all. Then he mixed
the five centers and the twenty centers
up together and put them all into his ca-
pacious vest pockets.

A friend who was standing near and
who had watched the operation with a
good deal of curiosity, said, "Where-
fore?" "Simply this, my boy," replied
the man addressed. "I am in a business
where I have to give away a good many
cigars. I am a man who likes a good
cigar. I cannot afford to give away the
kind of cigars that I smoke myself, so I
buy a day's supply and cut the ends off.
Then I buy some cheap ones."

"When it is necessary for me to give
away a cigar I pull out a handful and
offer one to the person, whoever he may be.
He thinks that the ones with the
ends cut off I have had in my mouth,
and takes one of the cheap ones, where-
by I save a good many dollars in the
course of a year and also keep myself on
good terms with the people to whom it is
necessary to give cigars."—Rochester
Democrat and Chronicle.

HOW TO HANDLE GUNS.

Having been asked by friends fre-
quently for advice for their boys in
handling guns, I send you a digest of
same:

Empty or loaded, never point a gun
toward yourself or any other person.

When afield, carry your gun at the
half cock. If in cover, let your hand
shield the hammers from whipping
twigs.

Never draw a gun toward you by the
barrel.

More care is necessary in the use of a
gun in a boat than elsewhere, the limited
space, confined action and uncertain motion
making it dangerous at the best. If
possible no more than two persons
should occupy a boat. Hammerless guns
are a constant danger to persons boating.

Always clean your gun thoroughly as
soon as you return from a day's sport,
no matter how tired you feel. The con-
sequence of its always being ready for
service is ample return for the few minutes
of irksome labor.—Forest and Stream.

SUGAR IN TEA OR COFFEE.

If we drop a lump of sugar into a cup
of tea we find that it takes a consider-
able time to melt if allowed to remain
at the bottom of the vessel, but if we
hold it up in a spoon near the surface of
the liquid it dissolves away much more
speedily. This arises from the sugar, as
it melts, rendering the portion of the
beverage containing it heavier. The
sweetened part, therefore, descends,
leaving the sugar constantly in contact
with unsweetened tea, and, in fact, a continual
circulation of fluid is promoted until the
whole is dissolved.

When the sugar is placed or permitted
to lie at the bottom of the cup, it dis-
solves until the layer of food next it is
thoroughly sweetened or saturated, when it
practically ceases to dissolve any further,
the sweetened and heavier stratum
above it acting for a considerable time,
until the law of diffusion comes gradu-
ally into play, like an impervious covering
in keeping back the lighter unsweetened
fluid above. Hence the reason also
why stirring, in breaking up the satu-
rated layer and allowing access to the
unsweetened portion, is so effectual in
bringing about the uniform sweetening
of tea.—London Tit-Bits.

ON THE GOULD RANCH, one mile east of
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THURSDAY OCTOBER 29, 1891

AGAIN THAT BLUNDER.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress held at Omaha adopted a resolution in favor of amending the coinage law so as to permit the free coinage of American silver. For some reason Nevada representatives did not vote on the proposition. Commenting on the resolution, the Salt Lake Herald, a firm advocate of free coinage says:

"It would have been better to have said nothing about the subject. Practically the American product is being turned into money. Very nearly all the silver produced in the United States is purchased by the Government for paper dollars, which are worth just as much as gold or silver dollars in any store or bank in the country. If the Omaha congress' request were complied with, the silver owners would take their metal to the mint and get coin for it instead of to the Treasury; the only real change would be that the mine owners instead of the Government, would pocket the difference between the bullion price of silver and value of the metal when it has been stamped at the mint. The circulating medium would not be increased. The amount of money held by the people would not be enlarged."

"But the same evil which exists to-day would continue and we are not certain that it would not be intensified. That evil consists of the fact that silver is a depreciated, a discredited metal, made so by legislation. It is discriminated against in favor of gold, and that discrimination would not be removed by coining American silver and refusing to coin other silver. To do this would emphasize by legislative enactment the decree that the goldites have issued, that silver is a product, a commodity like iron, coal or copper, and not a money metal except in a restricted sense."

"There is just one way to deal with this question, and that is to place gold and silver upon an equality so far as relates to coinage and legal tender power. If one metal be given the advantage the other must suffer a corresponding depreciation. One cannot have its value fixed and known both outside and inside the mint, and the other have two values—one as a product and a higher one when it shall be marked with the coin devices. 'This question goes further than to the owners of silver mines.' It relates to all the people and involves our entire coinage system. It should be treated and adjusted from a broader standpoint than that of a specified section of the country. In short, it should be insisted that silver, wherever produced, is a legitimate money metal, as much so as gold. If this be not done and the adjustment of the problem be made on any other basis, no progress will have been made."

TIN PLATE LOSSES.

The tin plate bar is still seeking what he may devour. The other day a dispatch appeared in a local contemporary stating that a meeting of persons interested in the business, called by Congressman Bunting, the Democratic Representative from the Thirty-third New York District, had opposed any change in the tin plate duty. The implication, of course, was that Mr. Bunting would be a disturbing element in the Democratic majority in Congress next Winter. It happens, however, that he is one of the most ardent opponents of the McKinley tin plate job. He took a leading part last week in the organization of the Tin Plate Consumers' Association, whose object is to make the truth on the subject known, and at the opening he delivered an address in which he said that a confidence game had been played which could be corrected only by the repeal of the duty by the next Congress.

Mr. Bunting furnished some interesting figures connected with tin plates. He showed that in the nine months between the passage of the McKinley bill and the enforcement of the new duty, speculators had cleared \$5,000,000 by anticipating the tax. He stated that the canning industry, which was to be taxed \$8,000,000 a year, counted almost 2,000 establishments, and gave employment directly, or indirectly, to nearly 2,000,000 people. (The total number of men that the American tin plate factories even promise to employ—and promises are very different from realities—does not exceed 3,000.)

Mr. Bunting estimates that the increased cost to consumers of canned goods through the new duty, is enough to pay 12,000 workmen wages of \$400 a year apiece, with \$200,000 left over. But for the tax the canner could pay the farmers and fruit growers 25 per cent, more for their products and still sell them at their old price.

The home consumers of canned meats paid \$1,325,750 last year in taxes on the tin plates in cans. This would have paid for 61,287 head of cattle at \$20 per head, which would have required over a million more acres of land for grazing. The increase in stock-raising, packing and marketing, would have given em-

ployment to about 20,000 persons, or about the number supported by the tin plate industry in the whole world.—Exchange.

The will of Governor S. J. Tilden of New York, who died several years ago, has been declared void by the Court of Appeals. The estate is valued at \$8,000,000.

BY TELEGRAPH!

Murder and Suicide.

Special to the Journal.

LOS ANGELES, October 28.—G. J. Griffiths, a prominent capitalist and owner of the Los Feliz ranch was shot near the Catholic cemetery this evening by a man named Burkett, who almost immediately committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Mr. Griffith and his wife had gone to the Catholic cemetery. The latter was at her mother's grave strewing it with flowers. Mr. Griffith sat in a buggy near the sexton's house. Burkett came up from the rear and he had evidently followed the couple, knowing that the cemetery was their destination.

Without warning the man fired the contents of one barrel of a shot gun at Mr. Griffith, several shots striking him in the back of the head, and one or two striking his right temple. Mr. Griffith fell forward and out of the buggy. Recovering from the shock he got up and started to run around the house, when another shot was fired, the charge entering his back. Griffith is painfully but not dangerously wounded and will recover. The gun was loaded with small bird shot, to which fact he owes his life.

In speaking of the shooting Mr. Griffith said that some time ago Burkett sued him for \$15,000, alleging that he had slandered him (Burkett), and interfered in the sale of the Los Feliz ranch to an English syndicate. Burkett had bonded the property and lived on it for some time. The case went against Burkett. It was appealed to the Supreme Court and again decided in Mr. Griffith's favor.

Papers found on Burkett's person indicate that the deed was premeditated.

A Disgraceful State of Affairs in a Hospital.

Special to the Journal.

DUBLIN, October 28.—Startling testimony was given to-day at the trial of Rev. Samuel Cotton, Rector of Carnagh, County Kildare, charged with criminal neglect and ill treatment of children in the Carnagh Orphanage. Cotton has conducted the affairs of the Orphanage many years, and received large sums of money. The Children's Society, during the investigation, found the children emaciated, filthy and in a ragged condition and covered with parasites. The toes of one, it was testified to, had rotted off. Another, a girl, had been chained by her legs to a log. The rooms of the Orphanage were found in the filthiest possible condition. In the kitchen was found a baby six weeks old covered with dirty rags and dying of cold and inanition. The other children in the same apartment were crouched around a small fire, almost frozen and half starved. All were weak and sickly and their growth stunted by the treatment received under Cotton's management. The sanitary condition of the whole establishment is horrible. Some of the beds used by the unfortunate children are merely old boxes and packing cases filled with stale hay. It was also shown that all the children are kept in a perpetual state of terror by Cotton, and it would be difficult to imagine a more deplorable or blamable state of things. Cotton was committed for trial.

Huntington Writes to the Grand Jury.

Special to the Journal.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 28.—Some weeks ago the Hon. Jeremiah Lynch wrote in the name of the Grand Jury to C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Company, inquiring whether it was by his direction that Creed Haymond, chief counsel for the Southern Pacific, was acting as attorney for Stephen T. Gage and Richard Chute, recalcitrant witnesses. Huntington replied at great length to-day. He stated that he was not responsible for Haymond's appearance for Gage and Chute, and that Haymond retained the right to appear in private cases where the interests of the railroad were not involved. He stated further that the books of the Southern Pacific were open to the Grand Jury at any time, in spite of the great inconvenience it would cause, and that he had sent a letter to A. N. Towne, General Manager, requesting him to assist the Grand Jury in all possible ways. He wanted the road taken out of politics, and would continue his efforts to that end. He closed by stating that if the officials of the road attended to their duties as they should they would have no time to meddle in politics.

Opposed to Cardinal Gibbons.

Special to the Journal.

ROMA, October 28.—An article from the pen of Signor Cesare in one of the liberal organs made a stir in ecclesiastical circles. He contends that Austria, in the name of the triple alliance, ought to dominate the future conclave, and procure the election of a Pope amenable to the suggestions of the triple alliance. He vigorously opposes the idea of Cardinal Gibbons' candidacy, deeming, among other things, that under Gibbons the church would cease to be "Roman." This attack on the American Cardinal is regarded by the Vatican as an expression of the fear of the liberals that Gibbons might be elected at the next conclave. The article, however, will have but little effect and Gibbons' chances are considered good.

AN EARTHQUAKE CAUSES GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Special to the Journal.

LONDON, October 28.—Hiogo is a seaport town of Japan on the island of Hondo, situated about 22 miles by rail from Osaka. Hiogo has an extensive foreign and coastwise trade and has a population of about 40,000 souls. Osaka is also on the island of Hondo, and has a large foreign trade, arsenals, a great castle, machine shops, city hall, mint, college and academy, and is traversed by canals over which are more than 1,100 bridges. In point of size it is the third or fourth city in Japan, but in social affairs, commerce and industry it takes first rank. Osaka has a population of 350,000. A private telegram dated Hiogo, received here to-night, says a severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Osaka and the destruction of both life and property was very great. So severe was the shock that a number of houses were thrown to the ground and many occupants caught in the falling buildings and crushed to death. A large number of persons succeeded in escaping from their homes only to meet death in the streets. There is no means at present of estimating the total loss of life, in fact, details are very meagre. All telegraph wires are broken in the district, effected by falling poles. Private dispatches, however, state that it is known that in Osaka alone the death list contains the names of 300 residents of that city.

CHILI REFUSES TO GIVE REPARATION.

Special to the Journal.

SANTIAGO, Chili, October 28.—Bulletin—Chili refused to accede to the demands of the United States.

The Chilean Government has replied to Minister Egan's demand for an explanation of the recent attack upon American sailors. The reply is couched in very strong language and it is understood that it amounts to a refusal to accept the responsibility for the affair.

The State Department at Washington has been notified. Minister Egan, Commander Schley and Consul McCreevy are consulting together and it is thought decisive action will be taken soon.

The State Department's orders in reference to the matter are very strong. The intendants of Valparaiso has refused to guarantee the safety of market boats coming to that city early in the morning, from the United States war ship Baltimore, or the safety of the officers of that vessel on coming ashore at night. There is a practical boycott on the Baltimore. No American sailors are allowed ashore.

Great excitement has been caused here by a report that the Chilean legation in Washington has been attacked.

CRIMINALLY NEGLECTFUL TRUSTEES.

Special to the Journal.

FIRTHURSTON, October 28.—A Uniontown, Pa., special says: "Residents of Fayette county are greatly stirred up over the discovery that patients in the Connellsburg hospital are lying there helpless, without a spark of fire in the building and suffering untold agonies. Miss Gaddy, the Superintendent, says she cannot help it as the committee of trustees is responsible for the heating apparatus and it has never been in a fix for use since last Spring. Deputy Sheriff Crawford visited the hospital on business yesterday and found one patient lying at the point of death from pneumonia contracted after coming to the hospital, his physician says, because there is no fire in the building. The only fire in the building is in the kitchen where water is heated and placed in gum heaters which are placed in the beds of the patients, but they are totally inadequate.

A FEVER-RIDDEN TOWN.

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PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL.

FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK

Delivered by Carrier.

THURSDAY..... OCTOBER 29, 1891

BREVITIES.

N. H. A. Mason came in from Mason Valley yesterday.

Dr. Bergstein returned from San Francisco yesterday morning.

Superintendent Laws of the C. & C. R. R. arrived in Reno last night.

A car-load of machinery arrived yesterday for the Reno Reduction Works.

Israel Luce, Superintendent of the Inyo Marble Works, was in Reno yesterday.

A New Hampshire man this year sold 5,000 ducks, the result of artificial incubation.

The new steel cruiser Detroit, was successfully launched at Baltimore yesterday afternoon.

H. M. Yerington and wife came down from Carson last night and proceeded to San Francisco.

Whenever you find a man who says that honesty doesn't pay, it is a sign that he has never tried it.

A rich strike has been made two miles from Redding. The ledge was encountered and the ore is fabulously rich. Quite an excitement prevails over the strike.

Earl Lewis of San Francisco, aged two years, was accidentally shot in the head and killed by an air gun, with which two older boys were playing last Friday.

Sheriff Caughlin returned yesterday morning from Livermore, Cal., bringing with him Chas. Bush, one of the forgers who escaped from jail about six weeks ago.

Do not fail to attend the A. O. U. W. ball October 30th. If you cannot dance go and hear the new music by Fredrick's orchestra. Grand march at 9 o'clock sharp.

Thousands of bushels of peaches and apples are being fed to the hogs along the Snake river fruit belt in Oregon, and all because the fruit raisers are not prepared to take care of the crop as it comes on.

Charles W. Slack, professor of law at Hastings' Law College, was appointed yesterday by Governor Markham to the judgeship left vacant by the death of Joseph Hoge. Judge Slack was formerly a resident of Nevada.

The Empire State Express train made the fastest time ever made on Monday between New York and Buffalo, having run the distance, 440 miles, in eight hours and thirty-nine and a half minutes, an average of 53½ miles an hour.

It is not thought probable, now, that there will be any tower at the World's Fair. The projectors of the most promising tower scheme abandoned it when they found that they would have to take down their tower when the Exposition closed, because the Park Commissioners refused to grant any subsequent use of a site.

Earl Stivers, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Stivers of Virginia, died night before last of scarlet fever, after having been sick but a few days. Gracie, the four-year-old daughter of the family, is down with the same disease, but hopes of her recovery are entertained.

The boy arrested for robbing the Redding and Weaverville stage last Monday night has made a full confession. He told the officers to where Wells, Fargo & Co.'s box was hidden and where the gun was thrown into the river. The box was found about a mile from the scene of the robbery with the waybills and letters untouched.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

Nevada Soil Adapted to the Cultivation of the Sugar Beet.

Carson Appeal: There is talk of starting best sugar factories in Nevada. For some time past the Spreckles have been investigating the proposition with a view of establishing a plant here.

R. H. McDowell, of the Nevada Experiment Station, has been among the farmers of Carson and Mason Valleys, and reports everything very favorable for the culture of beets for sugar.

The Spreckles are willing to put up a plant provided they can be assured of the product of at least 2,000 acres of beets, as saying 14 per cent. sugar. Mr. McDowell found that most of the beets he sampled averaged as high as 16 to 18, and some 21 per cent. beet sugar.

The chemist who analyzed Nevada beets for the Spreckles Brothers, reported that they gave the finest quality of sugar he had ever seen.

Farmers can clear \$25 or \$30 an acre by beet culture.

There is a Nebraska firm which offers to erect a factory here for a bonus of \$150,000, the same as a small county in Nebraska paid there.

Such an establishment in this State would be of immense benefit and be a lasting one. The alkali soil is very kindly to beets and in many parts of the State beets would need no irrigation.

The Clarendon Hotel Restaurant is, since Mr. Wildick assumed management of the same, run in first-class style. None but respectable help employed. Everybody speaks about it and says: "What a change." Commercial men say they can get as good a meal there, since it changed hands, as can be had in San Francisco.

A MILLION A YEAR.
Lottery and Prize Schemes Used to Sell Alum and Ammonia Baking Powders.

A New York concern, manufacturers of an ammonia baking powder, boasts that its yearly profits are over a million dollars. While, perhaps, none of the makers of alum powders individually can show so large earnings, yet their profits are enormous.

A business so profitable will always attract to itself those whose greed will cause them to utterly disregard the effect their traffic may have upon the health or life of others.

Alum baking powders are introduced largely by gifts, prizes and lottery schemes. A piece of glassware or china, a child's wagon, sled, a pewter spoon or some other article of attractive appearance, but of small intrinsic value or cost is given with each purchase, or a number is attached to the can which entitles the customer to a similarly numbered article or to a prize of some kind. It is in some such way as this that the trade in alum and ammonia baking powders, which has now attained such giant proportions and their consumption by the public which has reached an extent which is truly alarming.

The highest authorities of all countries condemn the use of alum in bread without reserve. In America the most distinguished physicians, chemists and hygienists have declared that the traffic in alum baking powders should be suppressed by law. In England and France, where the subject of pure food and its effect upon the system has been more fully considered and made the subject of extended experiments by the scientists, so serious a matter is the use of alum in bread or other food considered to be, that most stringent laws have been enacted to prevent it. These laws are rigidly enforced, and the sale of alum baking powders would not be permitted for an hour. Any one who attempted to make them for use in food or attempted to use them for raising bread, biscuit or cake would suffer severe penalties.

The ill effects upon the system of food raised by alum baking powders are the more dangerous because of their insidious character. It would be less dangerous to the community were it fatal at once, for then such food would be avoided; but their deleterious action because imperceptible at first is no less certain.

The puckerin' effect which alum has when taken in the mouth is familiar to every one. Physicians say this same effect is produced by it upon the delicate coats of the stomach and intestines.

What housewife would take home to her family a can of alum or ammonia baking powder if she knew it. Such powders not only undermine the system, but it is pointed out that ammonia taken into the system in even infinitesimal doses day after day imparts to the complexion a sallow and blotched appearance.

It is safe to discard all baking powders sold with prize or gift.

What a misnomer are the words "absolutely pure," as applied to baking powders. Two of the largest selling brands, one made from alum, the other containing ammonia and both of these drugged baking powders have stamped upon their labels and circulars these words, absolutely pure. As a matter of fact they are "absolutely poor," as shown by official examinations.

NEVADA WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The Best Home Industry in the State. Flour, from which bread, the "staff of life," is made, is a grand desideratum in any community, and here in Nevada it is a special consideration in domestic economy and home production.

Why is it that any citizen and taxpayer will persist in buying flour from California when just as good or better can be bought right here, which is made from wheat raised in Nevada and milled in Nevada?

Why is it that our own wheat raisers market any portion of their crop in California and buy it back there in the form of California flour? Do they get it any cheaper? No, they do not. Is it any better? No, it is not; otherwise their wheat would not find a market in California.

Then why should we not keep our wheat at home, mill it at home, and to the utmost extent unanimously patronize a chief home industry?

The Riverside Mills at Reno, run by Truckee river water power, furnish better flour than is to be found in California or on the Pacific Coast. And it is all from Nevada. Farmers sell their wheat there to better advantage than by shipping it to California.

All that is wanted is the full home market for the flour, and in that every citizen, taxpayer, and the farmers themselves should cordially join in the name of home interest and in the prosperity of home rule.

Three-fourths of the flour used by the several bakeries on the Comstock is manufactured at the Riverside Mills from Nevada wheat, furnishing to their customers as good bread as is to be found in the world, and there is no reason why every family should not do the same. Let the people generally call for Nevada flour from Nevada wheat, and the merchants with whom they deal will furnish it. And our merchants themselves should recommend its preference to any other.

Thus we can have a home market for all our own wheat and flour, keep our money at home, and the best of flour can be furnished at fully as cheap rates or a shade cheaper than that from abroad. The better the market the more liberal rates can be afforded.—Enterprise.

For the cure of Sprains, Galls, Scratches, Cuts, Sores, or Lameness of any kind.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

ADMISSION DAY EXERCISES.

Order of Parade and the Literary Exercises at the Opera House.

Grand Marshal.... Lieutenant J. M. Neall

ORDERS OF PARADE.

Grand Marshal and Aids.

Fredrick's Band.

Carriages containing Officers of the Day.

University Cadets.

Company A, F. C. Frey Captain.

Company B, F. Stadtmuller Captain.

Company C, N. N. G., O. H. Stoddard,

Captain.

Knights of Pythias, S. J. Hodgkinson

Commander.

Patriarchs Militant, R. C. Keeper Captain.

G. A. R.

Mexican Veterans.

School Children.

Floats:

Mineral wagon from the Asylum.

Indian Campodis,

Hank Monk's Stage.

Vigilantes.

The '49ers.

Citizens on foot.

The line of march will form in front of the Court House, and will march north on Virginia street to Commercial Row, thence west to Sierra street, thence south to Second street, thence east to Center street, thence north to Commercial Row, thence west to Sierra street, thence north to Plaza and counter-march.

The parade will dismiss in front of the Opera House.

The parade will move at 1 P. M., and on the completion of the parade the exercises will take place at the Opera House and will consist of the following:

Music..... Band

Remarks President F. H. Norcross

Music Band

Oration C. D. Van Duzer

Music Miss Nellie Little

Recitation Mrs. Shearer

The singing will be under the direction of Mrs. George Hymers, and the vocal solos and duets will be given in to-morrow's paper.

At the close of the exercises in the Opera House there will be a balloon ascension on the Plaza below the N. & C. depot.

LOW GRADE ORES.

Ten Per Cent. Dividends From Ore As saying \$3 00 Per Ton.

The Enterprise says the statements recently published in the Deadwood Pioneer by the Homestake and Deadwood-Terra Mining Companies have opened the eyes of mining men. They show that for the past year the Homestake ore has only run \$3 00 a ton, while the Deadwood-Terra goes \$4 40, yet the former has paid ten-cent dividends every month and has a surplus of \$120,000, while the latter has piled up a surplus of \$300,000, and is paying five-cent dividends every month. The success of these mines in making low-grade ore pay has stimulated others, and a movement is now on foot, backed by the leading men of the Black Hills, to erect an immense custom mill at some point that is reached by railroad connections, and can furnish sufficient water power to run the mill.

University Rules.

The following rules adopted by the faculty, are conspicuously posted on the bulletin board at the University and the attention of students called to them:

One—Students habitually negligent in preparing lessons, shall be reported to the faculty for action.

Two—Students habitually lounging on the streets or about or around the railroad depot shall be reported to the faculty for action.

Three—Any student visiting a saloon or using intoxicating liquors, or gambling, or visiting disreputable places shall be liable to suspension or expulsion by the faculty.

Four—Any student bringing intoxicating liquor on the University grounds or camping on the grounds under the influence of such liquors shall be subject to expulsion by the faculty.

Five—It is hereby made the duty of each member of the faculty to report such cases coming within the above regulations as may fall under the members' observation.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Six—It is hereby made the duty of each member of the faculty to report such cases coming within the above regulations as may fall under the members' observation.

Seven—Any student bringing intoxicating liquor on the University grounds or camping on the grounds under the influence of such liquors shall be subject to expulsion by the faculty.

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Thirty-two—Any student bringing intoxicating liquor on the University grounds or camping on the grounds under the influence of such liquors shall be subject to expulsion by the faculty.

WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little Cough is a dangerous thing?

DOCTOR

ACKERS ENGLISH REMEDY

Will Stop a Cough at any time and Cure the worst Cold in twelve hours. A 25 cent bottle may save you \$100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

IT TASTES GOOD.

BURNING PILLS.

Dr. Acker's English Pills
CURE INDIGESTION.

small, pleasant, a favorite with the ladies.

W. H. HOOKER & CO., 2 West Broadway, N.Y.

Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (mailed) free.

Address ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH
FOR LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,
GENERAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY,
EXTRAORDINARY STRENGTH,
EFFECTIVE REMEDIES IN OLD AND YOUNG,
Robust, Healthy MANHOOD Fully Restored. How to Enhance
and Increase WIT, UNDERSTANDING, COURAGE & PRACTICALLY
EVERYTHING THAT MAKES A MAN MAN.

Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write direct.
Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (mailed) free.

Address ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. H. MANNING,
Dealer in
STOVES, RANGES, HARDWARE,
And Farm Implements of All Kinds.
Mixed Paints, White Lead, Varnish, Oils.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting at reasonable rates.
Three doors south of First National Bank, on Virginia street, Reno, Nev.

Jan 1

MISS E. LUKE,
FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED
AND CURLLED.

Straw Hats Cleaned, Pressed and Dyed to Order.

At W. J. Luke's residence, North Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

Mar 1

HENRY RUHE,
Dealer in
FAMILY GROCERIES,
GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,
Vegetables, Fresh Fish, Eastern Oysters,
Tobacco, Etc.

Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. Commercial Row, near Masonic Building, Reno, Nev.

Jan 1

A NADON,
BLACKSMITH SHOP.

ALL KINDS OF BLACKSMITHING DONE IN
A workmanlike manner at short notice. Repairs all kinds of miners' and farmers' machinery and tools; wagon work, etc.

Wagons, Carts, and Buggies of my own manufacture for sale.

Horse shoeing and general blacksmithing. Ninth street between Virginia and Sierra, Reno, Nev.

Jan 1

W. N. KNOX,
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE AGENT,
REPRESENTING a capital of over \$30,000,000.
Also agent for

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Sold for cash or on the installment plan. Office, Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.

Aug 1

F. C. UPDYKE,
HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTERS.

All kinds of graining, etc, to order. Kalsomine and Tinting in all colors.

FRÉSCOING IN CITY STYLES.

Fancy Papering and Decorating a Specialty. I strive to please. Shop on Second St., two doors East of Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

Jan 1

C. J. BROOKINS,
VARIETY STORE

Pianos, Organs,

Toys, Sheet Music, Yankee Notions, Books, Stationery, Cutlery, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Etc. Etc.

No. 13, VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEV.

Feb 1

ALFRED NELSON,
Dealer in Imported and Domestic
GIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Also General Assortment of Hats.

Gloves and Men's Underwear.

And a Large and Well Selected Line of
CUTLERY AND NOTIONS.

West Side of Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

A Marble Sidewalk Marks the Store.

Jan 1

I. N. BAKELESS,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions, Vegetables and Fruits

Of all kinds. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

East Side Virginia Street, Bet. 2nd and Commercial Row, Reno.

Jan 1

THE MONARCH SALOON.

VIRGINIA STREET, - - - - - RENO

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS
AND CIGARS.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS, PROP.

Jan 1

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

Corner of Virginia Street and Commercial Row.

DUSEN CHURCH, Proprietor.

The Finest of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Call and see me.

my 1

PUFF AND OUT THEY GO.

A Cavern in Colorado That Prevents the Intrusion of Strangers.

There is a cave near Rockwood, a station on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, which has been visited by many persons. No particular mention of the cave has been made, as it seemed to be little worthy of notice. On Sunday last a number of pleasure seekers left this city to join a party at Rockwood who had planned to visit the cave. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the members of the party, having disposed of their dinner, began to climb the hill near the top of which the mouth of the cave is located.

After much exertion the foremost of the party reached the mouth of the cave, and being in advance of his companions they were startled to see him fall backward into the low oak brush as if he had been thrown from a catapult. His companions pushing forward more vigorously, soon came to his rescue and found him recovering, not much hurt, but slightly scratched and somewhat dazed. He could give no explanation of his sudden removal from the opening to the cavern.

Curious to know what the cause was the entire company in a body pushed up the hill, which has a particularly steep descent near the mouth of the cave. To the astonishment of the whole number the instant after stepping into the cave they found themselves all piled together in a spot near where the first had landed. It took but a little while to recover from the entanglement, when they began to inquire the cause of this sudden excitement. They all agreed that they had seen nothing to cause such a thing, and they were curious to know the reason for the phenomenon. But how to find out what they wished was the thing to decide.

At last it was determined that the strongest gentleman of the party should gain a position at the side of the entrance, and thus protected, get an opportunity to reconnoiter. So, taking a circuitous route and avoiding a position directly in front of the opening, they soon found themselves close beside the entrance. Cautiously putting his head out beyond the protecting wall, the foremost peered it. His hat immediately took flight down the declivity, but he was thus made aware of the exact state of affairs.

The philosophy of the current of air in caves suddenly dawned upon him. As is well known the air of a warm day in summer is much lighter on the outside of a cave or cellar than it is inside. Consequently the cold, heavy air rushes out with great violence—enough in this case to cause the trouble spoken of and throw the party down the hill.

Later, relating this tale, an old timer told your correspondent of a former adventure of his at the same place. On a cold day in the early winter he was tracking a deer along this hillside, when he was astonished to see the cave open up before him, and he noticed that the snow seemed to have been disturbed very recently, as though a body had been dragged into the entrance.

Without thinking, he stepped forward to examine into the cause of the disturbed condition of the snow, when he felt himself violently pulled into the cave, the force pulling him from his feet. He felt a shock, and for awhile was oblivious to all around him. When his senses returned he found he was lying by and partially upon the body of a deer. Upon examination he found the body of the deer yet warm. This led to a still closer examination. He at last determined that the force of the current of air blowing into the cave had drawn the deer in, killing it, but that when he was drawn in the shock was somewhat obviated by his striking the deer, thus saving him from death. The explanation is just the reverse of the other, the air being warmer inside the cave than outside.

The current of air blowing into the cave had drawn the deer in, killing it, but that when he was drawn in the shock was somewhat obviated by his striking the deer, thus saving him from death. The explanation is just the reverse of the other, the air being warmer inside the cave than outside.

Taming a Zebra.

Zebbras can never be tamed, unless the process is begun while they are still very young. H. A. Bryden gives an instance of a tragic fate which befell one of them, captured when he was 7 or 8 years old.

He had joined a troop of horses belonging to one of the author's friends, and finally allowed himself to be driven with them into a kraal or inclosure. It was then determined to keep him, and if possible to domesticate him.

For this purpose he was lassoed and tied to a tree, but so ferocious was he in the presence of man that the greatest precautions had to be observed in approaching him. All possible means were taken to induce him to feed. When captured he was in splendid condition, and his coat shone in the sun. Herbage was brought from the mountain tops where he had been used to graze, and every conceivable food placed before him, but in vain; he steadily refused to eat.

Water he drank greedily, and would dispose of three bucketsful at a time.

At length, after three weeks of vain endeavor to tame the noble creature, during which time he subsisted entirely on water, he died.—Youth's Companion.

The Use of the Word Telepathy.

The term telepathy must not be introduced without explanation. Some term not yet in common use must be employed when mental phenomena— influences of mind on mind—not generally seen to be closely related have to be classed together and, if possible, brought under one law. The familiar term "thought transference" has much too limited a meaning. And "telepathy" is already in use. It has been adopted by the Society for Psychological Research, and among other writers, especially by Mr. Edmund Gurney.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Delayed.

Briggs—I saw your wife in a dry goods store yesterday morning.

Griggs—You did, eh? She must have been pricing something.

Briggs—Why so?

Griggs—She was late to dinner last night.—Cloak Review.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The True Way

TO RID THE HUMAN BODY OF
The Poison of Disease
is TO FORCE IT OUT THROUGH THE SKIN.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

always does this effectually. It treats the disease instead of the symptoms, and removes the cause, thereby making a cure.

Mrs. E. J. ROWELL, No. 11 Quincy St., Medford, Mass., says that her mother has been cured of Scrofula, by the use of four bottles of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

Treatment on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

SOCIETIES.

Amity Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF AMITY LODGE NO. 8, K. of P. Knights of Pythias, are held in their new hall, every Friday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. All are welcome in good standing. By order of the Chancellor Commander.

S. J. HODGKINSON, K. of P. B. S.

Oct 29-31

John Bowman, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

TRUCKEE LODGE, NO. 14, Ind. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meet in their new hall, west side Sierra Street, near the Golden Eagle Hotel, Reno, Nevada, every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Full attendance of members is required. Visiting member in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

D. W. O'CONNOR, K. 2. Z.

John Bowman, Secretary.

A. O. U. W.

NEVADA LODGE, NO. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every Tuesday night in Masonic Hall, between First and Second streets.

J. B. CAINE, M. W. F. MORAE, Recorder.

Aug 28 EM

A. O. U. W.

WASHINGTON Lodge, No. 25, A. O. U. W., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Thompson's new building, on Virginia street, between First and Second streets.

J. H. BERGER, M. W. B. C. SHEARER, Recorder.

Aug 28 EM

MARBLE WORKS.

J. M. McCormack, IRENO, NEVAD

Monumental Headstones, TABLETS, ETC.

Agent for the most elegant Wrought and Maleable Iron Fence.

Manufacturer's designs and prices sent on application. Has on hand a large assortment of imported Scotch Monuments.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

my 1

S. J. HODGKINSON,

DRUGGIST.

Spectacles, Smoked Glasses, Toilet Articles.

VIRGINIA STREET.

TRUCKEE MARKET. W. S. BAILEY, Propri.

Wholesale and Retail Butcher

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK,

veal and sausages constantly on hand.

Ham, Bacon and Smoked Beef a Specialty.

Main Office—Truckee Market Virginia St., Reno. Reno Market—Second door from Mason Building, Commercial Row.

to

TO LET —

And Horses Boarded by Day, Week or Month Terms to suit the times

We have also attached a large Hay Barn

in good Stables. Also Stable for one or two well-watered Horses to live

in a stable.

One pair draught geldings, weight 2,000,

One pair draught brood mares,

One draught mare, trial 30.

One stallion, trial 30.